



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to be commended for the able manner in which he has exploited the original sources. Official documents and private letters of the leading statesmen have been examined with great diligence. From the vast mass of material concerning executive appointments, he has sifted out practically all that is historically important and arranged it in an attractive and scholarly manner. One chapter traces the genesis of the spoils system—and here the author is careful to say that this system was not the work of Jackson or indeed of any one man, but the result of gradual development. Another deals with the machinery of the spoils system, while a third discusses the present status of the civil service reform movement.

With all his care for detail, Mr. Fish has not explained fully the real effect of the Crawford bill, he has neglected to give Thomas Allen Jenckes full credit for the part which he played in bringing about civil service reform, and he has overlooked much that is important in the Pendleton bill. While it is perhaps more courteous to say little about the present administration, a few general remarks as to the President's attitude would have added much to the real value of the work. In short, the political significance of events has been forced to give way in too many instances, to a narration of facts purely historical. However, Mr. Fish brings out clearly the thought, that the full appreciation of the evils of the spoils system ought not to blind us to the fact that it did a genuine service, which could have been performed in no other way, and for this reason the nefarious system was well worth its full cost. He says: "The true cause for the introduction of this system was the triumph of Democracy." He then goes on to show that because of party organization, civil service has of necessity become the pay roll of the party leader. Limited patronage is a necessity to organized parties, but the worst elements have been eliminated, and we can look in the near future for further improvement in dealing with the power of appointment.

WARD W. PIERSON.

University of Pennsylvania.

Jebb, Richard. *Studies in Colonial Nationalism.* Pp. xv, 336. Price, \$3.50.
New York: Longmans, Green & Co.; London: Edward Arnold, 1905.

While warmly advocating Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for preferential tariffs, Mr. Jebb believes that every effort made to bring the parts of the empire closer together must respect and encourage the national aspirations of the self-governing colonies. As soon as any colony arrives at national maturity, socially, commercially and politically, as is already the case in Canada and Australia, its independent status should be fully and freely recognized by the mother country. New Zealand has the potentialities of independent nationality, while South Africa, as a result of the war, is in a position to overcome racial differences and grow into compact nationality as Canada has done.

The author considers the whole agitation for imperial federation based on an absolute failure to appreciate separate national ideals, since in the minds

of its chief advocates, the scheme connotes a dependence on the mother country which self-respecting nations could not recognize. Evidence of a similar misconception in governmental policy the author finds in the amendment of the Commonwealth bill by the Imperial Parliament (especially as the character of the amendment was such as to emphasize imperial dependence), and in the continued resistance to any plan for distinct naval establishments provided and controlled by Canada and Australia.

In the discussion of Canadian nationalism the author attempts to show that the existence of a powerful and aggressive neighbor to the South, by emphasizing the need of united resistance in Canada, has favored the growth of national sentiment, finally overcoming, in a large measure, the separatist tendencies of the French province, and in other parts of the dominion, replacing loyalty to the empire by patriotism. The failure of Great Britain in various crises to protect Canadian interests as she was expected to do against American aggressions, has, the author believes, seriously weakened the tie binding Canada to the empire.

To the United States, in the discussion of this question the author's attitude is unreservedly hostile. In a long series of negotiations, he maintains, America has employed a tricky and brow-beating diplomacy to cheat Canada out of her just rights (pp. 50-57), while Great Britain, instead of successfully resisting, has in each case sacrificed Canadian interests in repeatedly futile attempts to court American favor. In the Alaskan boundary dispute, to which two chapters of the book are devoted, the appointment of such "notorious anti-Canadian partisans" as Elihu Root and Senators Lodge and Turner as "impartial jurists of repute," is stamped as a flagrant breach of faith (p. 40). Under pressure from London, Canada again acquiesced and was again "betrayed" in order that any unfavorable impression left by the prosecution of the Venezuelan claims might be neutralized. These strictures upon American diplomacy do not call for extended comment. In fairness, it should be noted that the author is likewise unsparing in criticism of his own government. However, his observations on America, though justly calling attention to many undoubted and serious faults, indicate on the whole an exaggerated and distorted view of our public life.

Turning from the critical to the constructive part of Mr. Jebb's work, he believes that any plan of imperial union must be based upon the principle of alliance. "In contrast to federation the principle of alliance would leave intact the sovereign right of each ally to act upon its own responsibility in foreign affairs in the last resort" (p. 273). "In matters of defense likewise, the principle of alliance secures each nation perfect freedom to develop and control its own military and naval resources in such a manner as will not tend to prejudice national safety, supposing the alliance to be terminated suddenly" (p. 274).

Regarding commercial matters each member of the alliance should pursue that tariff policy which is best adapted to maintain an efficient employment of its own people. The idea of bringing such widely differentiated countries as Great Britain, Canada and Australia into one industrial entity, such as a Zollverein presupposes, Mr. Jebb considers absolutely unthinkable.

Aside from regular ambassadorial functions, somewhat amplified as

between the allied nations, the author does not contemplate the creation of any new administrative machinery.

To many readers the feasibility of Mr. Jebb's plan of union will doubtless appear more or less problematical. The union, it is to be noted, is not to be based upon the consciousness of common race; no dream of Anglo-Saxon dominion is suggested. In the purposes of the alliance the French in Quebec, the Maoris in New Zealand, and ultimately, the Boers in South Africa would be expected to co-operate. The alliance would rest essentially upon the advantages, both sentimental and material, supposed to be derived from membership in the big and indefinite something called the British Empire.

WILLARD E. HOTCHKISS.

Northwestern University.

Lord, Eliot; Trenor, John J. D., and Barrows, Samuel J. *The Italian in America.* Pp. xi, 268. New York: B. F. Buck & Co., 1905.

The Italian in America is one of a projected series dealing with the nationalities that are making up the composite American. The preface states that "to welcome and utilize what is essentially good and helpful, even if yet imperfectly developed, is in the judgment of the authors the true American policy." A fair estimate of our Italian immigrants is just now timely and valuable. Recently a few magazine articles have called attention to the Italians' thrift, morality and temperance, their growing prosperity even amidst the city slums, and their tendency to adopt American ways in the second generation. "The Italian in America" brings together all this material, supplementing it with descriptions of Italian communities near large cities and in the South, with an outline study of the Italian immigration law, and a discussion of the "inheritance and progress of united Italy." This latter discussion does not, however, convince the doubting that the downtrodden and ignorant peasants of southern Italy have been transformed into fit subjects for American citizens by contemplating their country's historical greatness. What would be of more value, are detailed studies such as Mr. Brandenburg attempts, of the character of these people in their own homes.

Perhaps the most valuable chapter in the book for those unfamiliar with the agricultural possibilities of Italians is "On Farm and Plantation." Mention is made of truck gardening near large cities, such as New Haven, Norfolk, Baltimore, Memphis, Washington or New York; grape growing at Canastota, N. Y., and in the wine belt of Ohio and Pennsylvania; strawberry plantations at Independence, La.; truck farming at Vineland, N. J.; agricultural colonies at Daphne and Lamberth, Ala., in Texas and Mississippi, and the famous Asti, California. Unfortunately there is no discussion of the means by which the penniless immigrant, who is landed in New York, may be placed on distant farms with a speedy prospect of the money returns for which he is so anxious. This, indeed, is the crucial point of the question of distribution. Moreover, no distinction has been made between the established colonies and those communities which have grown up as a result of unassisted settlement.

Mr. Barrow's chapter on pauperism, disease and crime is of interest, for